

R. E. ROBBINS, Prop.

SYRACUSE.

KANS.

China is still opening port and nothing in the bottle.

As to Manchuria, Russia also is opposed to a policy of seclusion.

After holding off for eighteen years the snaky record has given in to Lou Dillon.

One's favorite sin looks awful wicked when committed by somebody you don't like.

Next to keeping a good resolution the hardest thing to keep is a good bank balance.

No matter how many times the airship problem is solved, it remains as much a mystery as ever.

The world will give the sultan credit for being seriously annoyed at the slaughter of those 50,000 Bulgarians.

Possibly the decision of the government to cease making pennies is the first blow at the slot machine octopus.

An Italian naval officer could not withstand the attacks of a newspaper. What kind of defense would he make in war?

Tell a man that he is smoking too many cigars, and if he thinks he's smart he'll answer: "I'm smoking only one."

Nobody is asking any particular interest in the strike of the gold miners in Colorado. It is the coal strike that affects the public.

A New Jersey man, 71 years old, married a woman of 30 "ju" for a joke, and still refuses to admit that the joke is on him.

One of the London dailies is printing a special edition for women. A newspaper divorce is one of the possibilities of the future.

Dr. Wiley says the time is coming when the human race will have neither hair nor teeth. What will second childhood be like then?

Following the heavy floods of water in stocks and bonds have appeared in New Jersey corporations, and the year's crop is seriously affected.

Prof. Langley is becoming almost as good a loser as Sir Thomas, yet no one has thought of giving him a banquet or dubbing him a jolly good fellow.

Jacques Lebaudy, emperor of the Sahara, has just bought himself a throne, but the Moors have not let him stay on shore long enough to sit in it yet.

When it comes to using an electric whip on a balky horse it really seems as though human beings were making an unfair use of their scientific superiority.

If China will promise not to let Great Britain have any more territory Russia will agree not to take any more territory than it has already decided to take.

While there were some very excellent papers read before the American Pomological Society, most of the members are willing the society should be judged by its fruits.

Prof. Stagg of Chicago states that "during the past ten years the great newspapers have been steadily improving"—in spite of the lack of a Pulitzer school of journalism.

Canada is steadily drawing immigration from the United States. By the time annexation is ripe the American farmers will be in possession of the better part of the dominion.

King Edward sent a gold pin lately to a shoemaker in Brooklyn who made a pair of boots for him when he was in this country in 1860. And yet they say princes have short memories.

At its launching the new cruiser Maryland slid off the ways and sat down in a mud bank the moment it touched the water. Evidently the Maryland is fully qualified for naval honors.

Now that the Servians have taken to shooting and throwing bricks at King Peter, he probably will revise his view about the desirability of getting rid of unpopular rulers by the assassination route.

Confectioners now sell educational chocolates, in cakes marked off into squares, each showing a letter of the alphabet. It is easy to believe that children will prefer them to the old-fashioned building blocks.

Lillian Bell wrote in her wishes for her baby: "May the public pass her by in utter ignorance and never know of the existence of my little maid." But the baby has been introduced to the public before she is three weeks old.

The three French professors who think that they can cross the Atlantic in a balloon from the Canaries to Trinidad, British West Indies, are in no wise to be compared with the three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl.

One of the principles enunciated at the dreamers' convention is crystal clear even to a man. "Another thing," said one of the speakers, as she rapidly reviewed the issues pending discussion, "another thing is that we ought to raise prices."

It is asserted that neither male nor female convicts in British prisons are allowed to see a mirror during the term of their incarceration. Why? Because Mrs. Maybrick disappeared on the ground of "enlightenment."

MOVING THE WHEAT

TRANSPORTATION COST LOWERED BY PROTECTION.

As the Result of Making Our Steel Rails at Home Railway Freight Charges on Agricultural Products Have Been Reduced Over Eighty Per Cent.

The London Statist for August 15, 1903, contains a leading editorial article on Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy of discriminating duties, from which we take the following extract: "We have seen that between 1866 and 1902 the cost of carrying wheat for export from Chicago to New York was reduced by over 80 per cent—roughly, from a little over 23d. per bushel to a little under 4d. per bushel. In other words, during the period referred to the cost of carriage by railway over a distance of about a thousand miles was reduced to 6d. per bushel. West of Chicago the reductions were certainly not less. Hence it will be seen that during the past 40 years the reduction in the cost of land carriage has been extraordinary. Furthermore, we have seen that the cost of carriage from New York to the country was reduced 23d. per bushel—that is to say, from 15-16d. to 1-2-3d. per bushel. Altogether, therefore, the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to this country has been reduced during the past forty years from about 27d. per bushel to about 6d., or about 2-1/2. Is there any reason to suppose that the extreme limit of reduction has been reached? We fall to see any."

In this great reduction in the cost of transporting the Western farmer's wheat to New York and Liverpool American steel rail makers have borne a prominent and indispensable part. In 1866 we had not commenced the manufacture of steel rails and our entire supply was obtained from Great Britain, who charged us £15 10s., or \$75.43, per ton, on board ship. This sum did not include the cost of car-

riage across the Atlantic or the duty. (See Fosdick's History of the British Iron Trade.) In 1871 we began the policy of adequately protecting our steel rail industry, with the result that we were soon producing steel rails as good as those of Great Britain at a much lower price than her rail makers had been charging us. This price was afterward steadily reduced, so that millions of tons of American steel rails have been supplied to American railroads at less than 25¢ per ton, or less than one-third the British price of 1866. To-day the price is 28¢, which is exactly the amount of the duty of 1871 on foreign steel rails.

But for the great reduction in the price of steel rails to American railroads during the period referred to by the Statist it would never have been possible for Western farmers to secure the low rates of transportation for their wheat that they have long enjoyed. Nor could we ever have built up our magnificent steel rail industry without the help of an adequately protective duty on foreign steel rails.

We commend these indisputable facts to the consideration of our Iowa friends, who have been invited by Gov. Cummins to assist him to place steel rails in the free list. It may also be worth while to consider the further fact that all Western wheat growers are protected against the competition of the wheat growers of Manitoba and other British North American provinces by a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat and a duty of 25 per cent on the foreign value of wheat flour—iron and steel.

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The total deposits in all the banks amount to about \$5,000,000,000, of which the savings fund, the money of the common people, make \$2,750,000,000—more than half. Clearly, not all the money in the country is owned by the great financiers.

This showing of money saved by the working people of the country becomes all the more remarkable when we take into consideration the prevailing high prices. Wages have not gone up in proportion to the universal increase in prices. With only a little more money to buy with, labor pays far more for all the comforts of life. Yet the savings report shows that their share in the benefits of prosperity is a small one.

Another important fact is to be gleaned from this report. Of the \$2,750,000,000 savings deposits the New England and Eastern States possess \$2,300,000,000, leaving only \$450,000,000—less than a sixth—for all the Central, Southern and Western States.

This proves not that the people of the Central, Southern and Western states are making less money than those of the East, but that in their younger and more thriving communities there are more inducements for investment. Throughout the great West farms are being paid for, homes are being built, natural resources are being developed and new industries established.

None of this can appear in a report of the controller of the treasury. But the savings thus invested are the most important of all. Indeed, they furnish the foundation of the country's prosperity—Grand Rapids Herald.

The Opponents of Protection. Some time ago the papers opposed to a protective tariff made a great flurry because it was believed that the Republicans of Iowa would call for tariff revision. What was claimed as the "Iowa idea" it was claimed, would be certain to break down the walls of protection.

But prosperity and high prices for the products of the farm caused the

"THE RECKLESS BOATMAN."



agriculturalists of Iowa to decide that it was wise to let well enough alone. But now it is claimed that the Iowa idea has switched to Minnesota, and that there will be a fight there for tariff revision. It is probable that the reports of the favor of tariff revision in Minnesota are largely exaggerated, and that the demand there may collapse as speedily as it did in Iowa.

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THAT GIRL

By JEAN KATE

Author of "At a Girl's Mercy."

Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1890 by Street & Smith, In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XIV.

Bacon and Eggs.

Dolores slept, not because of young Green's wish that she should sleep, but because she was worn out from watching and anxiety, and fell into a dreamless slumber almost as soon as her head touched the pillow; and it was broad daylight when she again woke to every-day life.

She bathed her face in cold water. When she was dressed she went out to the other room.

Mrs. Allen had kindled a fire on the hearth, and the kettle was singing cheerily over the leaping flames; the coffee filled the room with fragrance. As Dolores entered she spoke pleasantly to her, noting the faint trace of color in the cheeks and the brightness of the brave dark eyes.

"Good morning, Dolores. Breakfast will be ready on the table in a moment if you are ready."

The girl looked steadily into the kindly eyes opposite, her own very searching.

"How is my father?"

"Asleep, Miss Johnson—asleep and quiet. It is the best thing for him."

Dolores turned away and went out to the entry preparing to go in the rain. Then she took the pall and went to the shed to milk Brindle. Mrs. Allen paused at the window watching her. She was a grotesque figure striding through the storm with her father's hat on, and the boots pathetically out of place on her feet. The nurse shook her head as she went back into the room setting the dishes and preparing the bacon and eggs for the doctors beyond the closed doors.

Dolores was drenched when she reached the shed, but she minded it apparently not at all. She pushed back the shawl and drew the three-legged stool out of the corner. The streams of milk in the pail joined in with the rain against the windows. It was half gloom in the shed. When the pail was full Dolores pulled down some hay from the mow overhead and Brindle buried her broad, soft nose in it with a deep breath of content.

The girl carried the foaming milk to the house, and strained it into pans, the nurse watching her curiously.

Then she prepared the feed for the chickens and went out to feed them. When she returned to the house Mrs. Allen removed her wet clothing and requested her to change her gown, hers was so wet and draggled.

Dolores looked at her in surprise. She was in the habit of performing these duties rain or shine, and it never harmed her; rain was but rain. It might be that she was used to it was the reason why she did not mind it. The other women of the settlement did the same, and not one of them feared a wetting; they gave no thought to it; they knew nothing better; the rain came or the sun, and the work was done; doubtless the men would have been surprised had the women complained. She moved from her companion to the fire.

"They will want their breakfast,"



Striding through the storm.

she said slowly, motioning toward the closed door beyond as though it were the only thought in her mind.

"They have their breakfast," Mrs. Allen said. She placed the food on the table and drew up the chairs cozily.

"Come, dear," she said, the motherly tone returning to her voice, "let us have our breakfast. I think your uncle will come over this morning in spite of the rain, and I don't want him to see such a pale little face for his niece. Dora is so anxious to see you she will doubtless send for you as she cannot come herself. Judge Green will send a closed carriage, and you need not fear the rain."

A Pampered Ambition.

"That boy says his only ambition is to make a living without working."

"What are his parents going to do for him?"

"M. e. a politician of him."—Detroit Free Press.

Naturally.

Mike—How did Casey lose his job as postman?

Pat—He stopped whurr the first time he blew his whistle.—New York Times.

Preparing for the Bill.

Wederly—I'm learning to swear in French.

Singleton—Because why?

Wederly—Because my wife has transferred her patronage to a French milliner.

Natural Deduction.

"As for me," said the boastful stranger, "I don't know what fear is."

"Ah," observed the man who carried one eye in a sling, "then you are a bachelor!"

Dolores' hands dropped in her lap. A feeling of indignation possessed her; her eyes were wide and steady; when she spoke her voice was low and grave. Mrs. Allen was somewhat dismayed, although apparently she took it lightly.

"Did I not say I will not leave my father—ever—while he lives—not for anyone?"

By and by one of the physicians came out and asked for young Green.

"We are waiting for him," he said.

He promised to come early and staid at his father's house.

Dolores spoke to him. A slight frown wrinkled his forehead; he wished she were well out of the house.

"Glad to see you, Charlie; I was beginning to think you were called away to some urgent case. I beg your pardon, Miss Johnson."

"It is strange," Dolores said slowly. Some way everyone listened when Dolores spoke. "It is strange," she repeated, slowly and distinctly, her voice filling every corner of the long, low room. "He is my father; why can I not see him? Why does no one tell me of him? Surely I should know. They think I cannot nurse my father; do I not know his ways better than anyone else's? Why can I not see him? Even he, with a slow motion of her hand toward young Green, 'puts me off when I ask about him. You can tell me if you will.'"

Her solemn eyes were on Dr. Dunwiddie's face; she trusted him instinctively; she knew he would tell her the truth.

"You shall see him," the doctor replied, quietly, as though it were a matter of little moment. "He is sleeping now, Miss Johnson; as soon as he wakes you shall see him. Your uncle will be here this morning, but unless your father is awake he cannot see him. Are you ready, Charlie?"

"Yes," young Green replied, his eyes on Dolores' face. He crossed over to her side as Dr. Dunwiddie left the room.

"I am glad you slept last night," Miss Johnson said. "I brought this, thinking you might like to read it. It is full of new facts regarding the stars—they have discovered a new star, or think they have. The wise men of science are puzzling their heads over it."

The girl's soul was in her eyes as she lifted them to his as he stood beside her, and his heart ached for her, knowing the truth to which she was shut out.

"They will not let me see my father," she said, slowly, her eyes searching his face as though to read there in why this thing should be.

He smiled reassuringly, and laid his strong hand over hers, resting upon the dresser, though a shadow was in his eyes for very pity of the tender, wondering face lifted to his.

"We are doing the best we can for your father, Dolores, and as soon as he wakes you shall see him. You believe me? I would not tell you an untruth, you know. And why should I?"

"There is no reason," she said, and the lashes dropped disappointedly over the dark eyes. "Do they think I could not bear to be told? I can nurse him as well as they, and I am willing, I believe you, but I must know."

"And I promise you," there was an intensity in his voice that caused the lashes to lift from the hidden eyes and a swift, sudden startled glance met his, "I promise you, Dolores, that you shall know. You think we are cruel, but we are trying to be kinder to yourself, Dolores."

He left the back of which he had spoken on the dresser, and her fingers closed over it as though it might give her strength in the absence of the stronger handclasp of her friend.

She lifted the book and clasped her two hands around it. If Dora would not do this she would not like her, but she believed that she would. All women cared for the men of their households when they needed care; there was no reason why she should be shut out from her father's room.

The voice of the nurse broke in on her thoughts. The tone expressed great relief. Dolores' fingers instinctively tightened around the book she held.

"Your uncle is coming, Dolores. I knew he would come. If Dora could not come she would send for you. She told me so herself. I am thankful he is here."

A closed carriage stopped at the gate; the team of powerful bays were covered in rubber blankets; their hoofs were heavy with mud; the body of the carriage was splashed, the wheels clogged. When the door was opened a gentleman alighted—a short, stout gentleman wrapped in a rubber

choosing Marriage Date. A curious old marriage custom, called locally "the settling," still survives in County Donegal, Ireland, and in the Scottish districts of Kintyre and Cowal. After the marriage has been publicly announced the friends of the couple meet, at the house of the bride's parents to fix a suitable date for the marriage. A bottle of whisky is opened, and as each guest drinks to their happiness he names a date. When each guest has named a date an average is struck